# Alaskan Way Viaduct and Seawall Replacement Program Update

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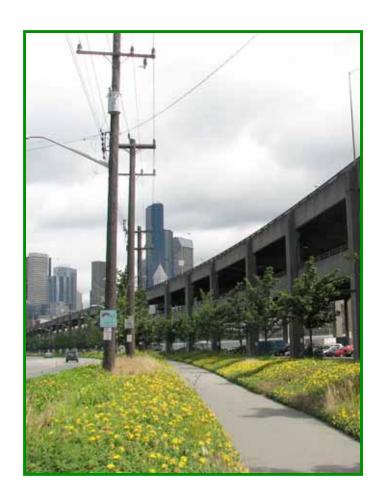
**Washington State Transportation Commission** 

Nov. 19, 2008

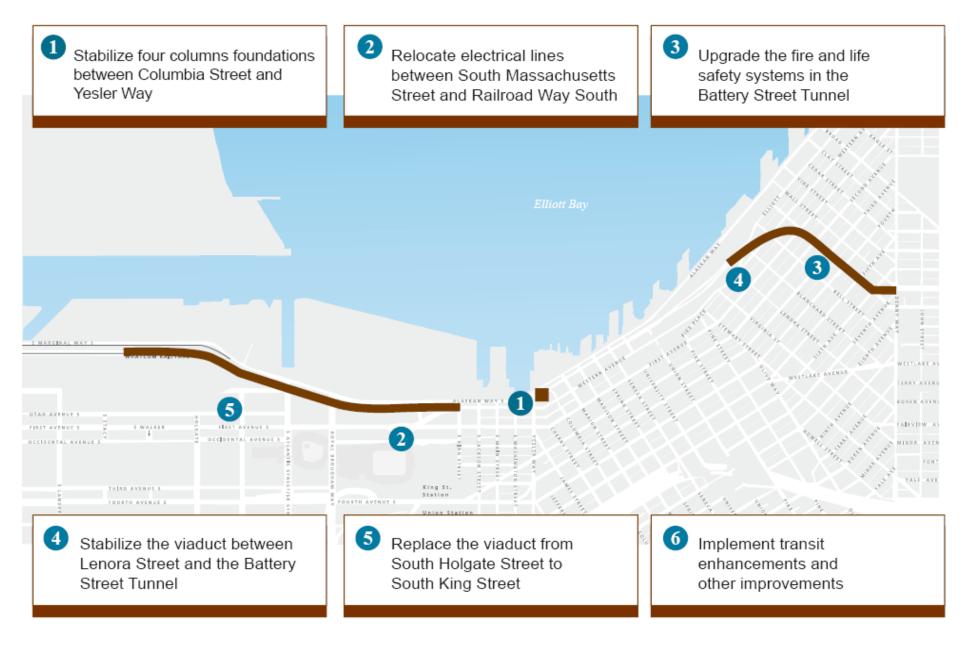


### **Presentation agenda**

- Moving Forward projects
- SR 519 project
- Central waterfront project
- Central waterfront scenarios
- Next steps



### **Moving Forward projects**

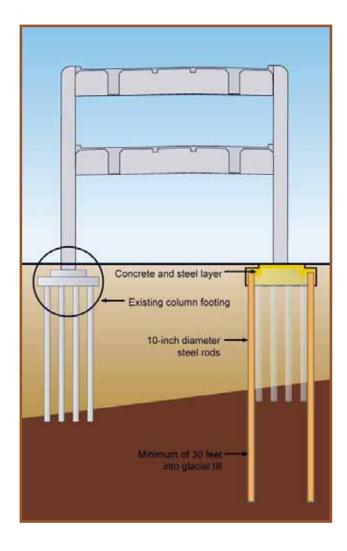


## Repair viaduct between Columbia Street and Yesler Way

- Drilled a series of steel rods into stable soil
- Placed a reinforcing layer of steel and concrete around existing footings
- Fastened the new supports to the structure

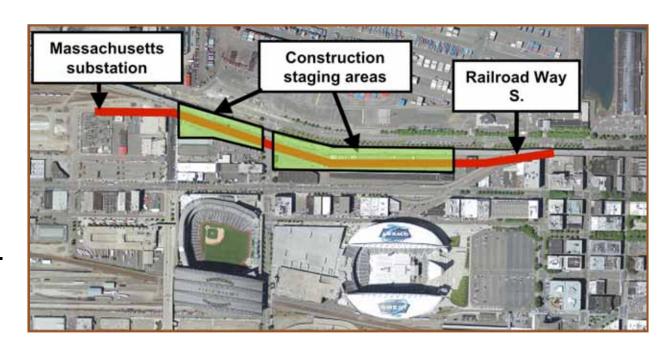
Construction: October 2007 - April 2008

Status: Complete



## Relocate electrical lines between S. Massachusetts Street and Railroad Way S.

- Relocate electrical lines to locations east of the viaduct
- Majority of work will take place on private property west of First Ave. S.



Construction: September 2008 - 2009

Status: In construction

### **Upgrade Battery Street Tunnel**

- Install new sprinkler system, new fire alarm system, new ventilation fan controls, tunnel closure signs and signals, and new lighting
- Reinforce roof beam connections and add emergency exit stairwell in southbound tunnel
- Close short on- and off-ramps just south of tunnel
- Primarily night and weekend closures during construction

Construction: 2009 - 2011

Status: In design



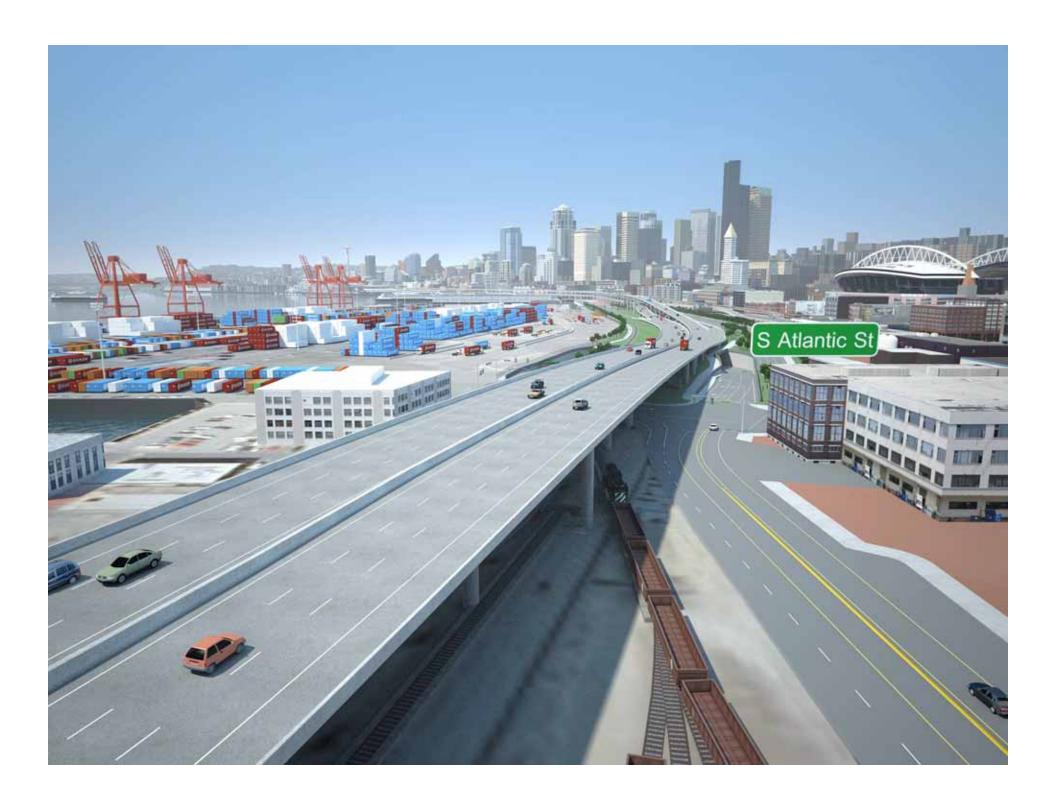
## Replace viaduct between S. Holgate Street and S. King Street

- Remove viaduct between S.
   Holgate and S. King streets
- Build new section of SR 99
- This work will:
  - Improve local mobility for pedestrians, bicyclists, vehicles and freight
  - Improve access to downtown Seattle



Construction: Spring 2009 - 2012

Status: In design





### Transit enhancements and other improvements

WSDOT, King County and the City of Seattle have agreed upon a list of projects to keep people and goods moving during SR 99 construction. These projects include:

- I-5 variable speed signs
- SR 519 freight connections
- S. Spokane Street Viaduct improvements
- Increased bus service
- Real-time traveler information

Construction: 2009 - 2012

Status: In design





- Provides a more direct route between I-90 and I-5 and the Seattle waterfront, including:
  - Providing a new off-ramp for westbound traffic
  - Making waterfront access more efficient for freight and other vehicles
  - Improving safety and mobility by separating vehicles and pedestrians from railroad traffic on Royal Brougham Way

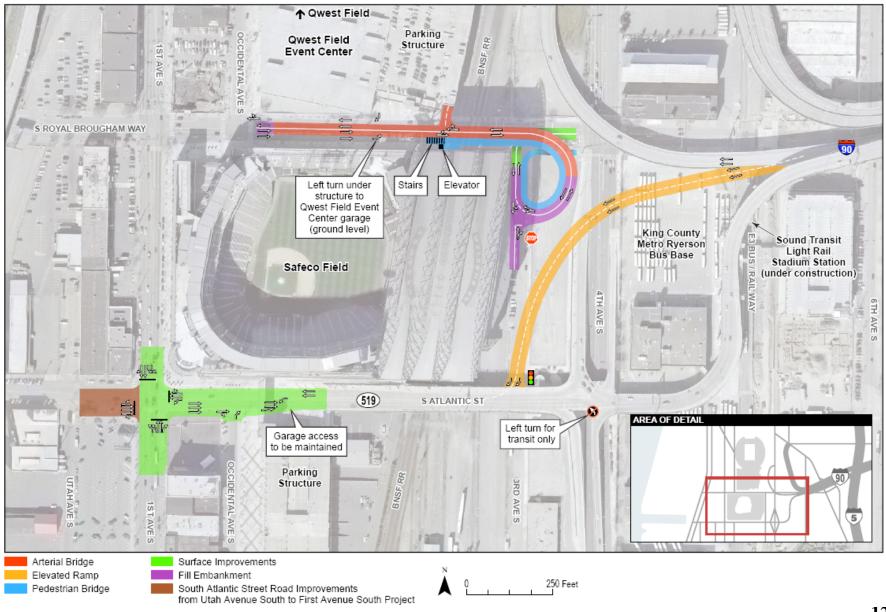


Construction: October 2008 – June 2010

Status: Broke ground October 23

Contracting: Design-Build

SR 519: Phase 2



### The path forward





Winter: Begin central waterfront planning



2008

December: Recommendation made on final alternative for central waterfront



2009

Begin design on central waterfront alternative



2012

Remaining viaduct begins to come down

**Public Input** 



**Public Input** 

- Old project area addressed SR 99; new project area considers regional transportation network
- Opportunity to improve transportation system as a whole and benefit all modes



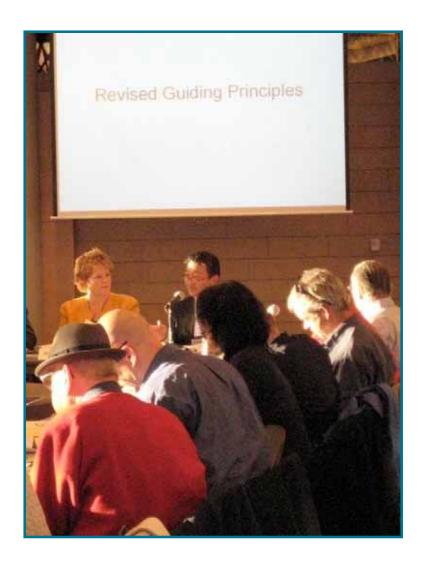
### Central waterfront project Stakeholder Advisory Committee

- 30 individuals representing communities, economic interests and cause-driven organizations
- Meets from December 2007 to December 2008
- Reviews, deliberates and comments on central waterfront work

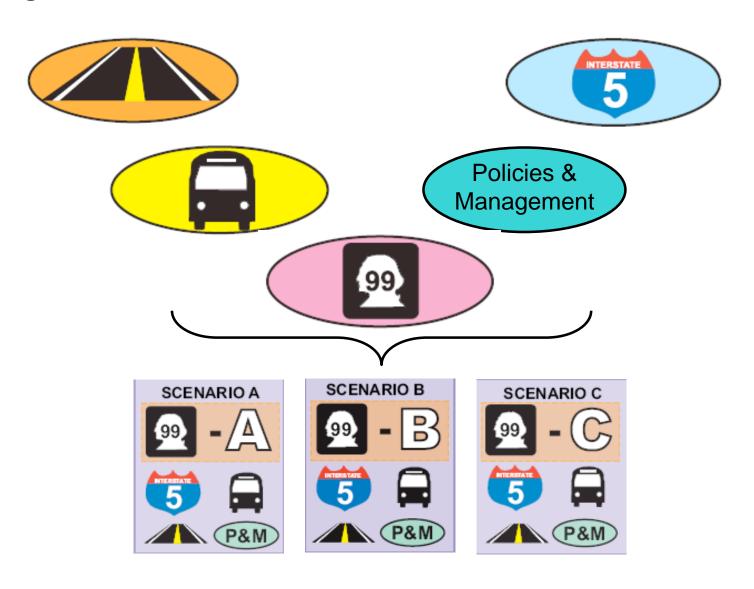


### Central waterfront project Guiding principles summary

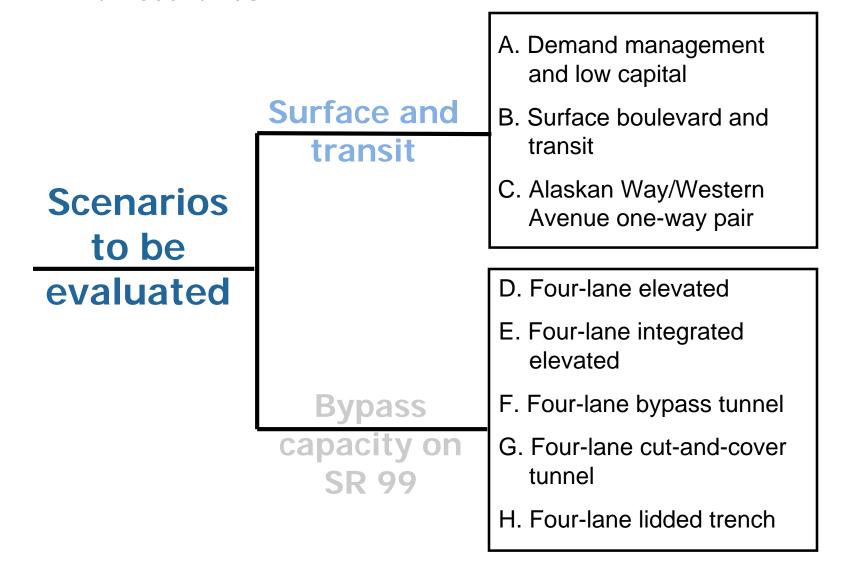
- Improve public safety
- Provide efficient movement of people and goods now and in the future
- Maintain or improve downtown
   Seattle, regional, the port and state economies
- Enhance Seattle's waterfront, downtown and adjacent neighborhoods as a place for people
- Create solutions that are fiscally responsible.
- Improve the health of the environment



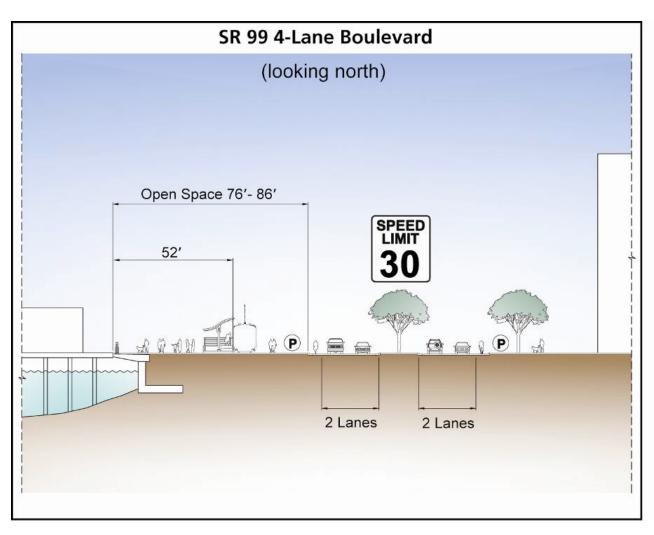
### **Building blocks and scenarios**

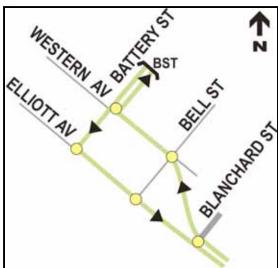


#### **Draft scenarios**

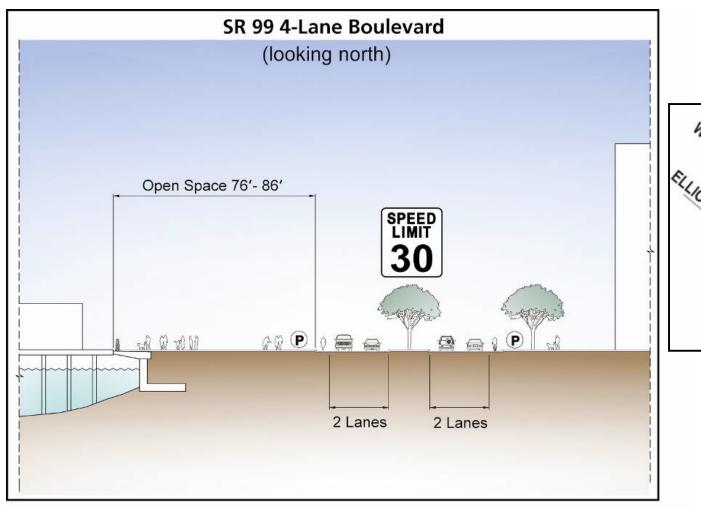


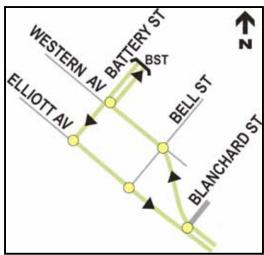
### Scenario A: Demand management and low capital



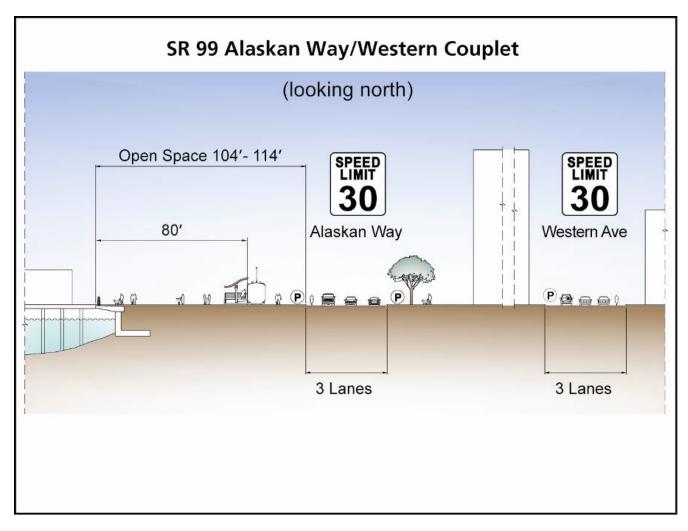


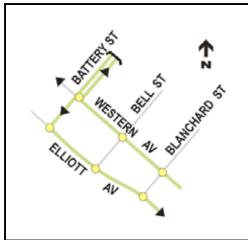
### Scenario B: Surface boulevard and transit



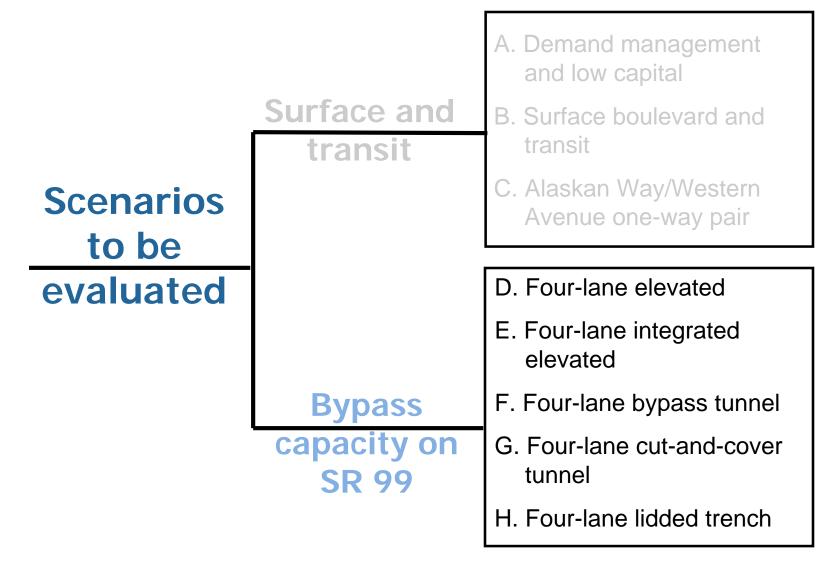


### Scenario C: Alaskan Way and Western Avenue one-way pair

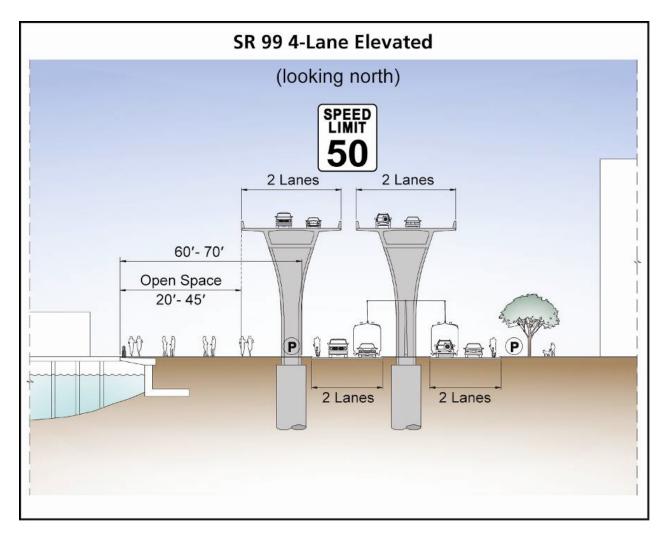


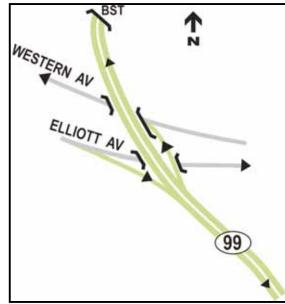


#### **Draft scenarios**

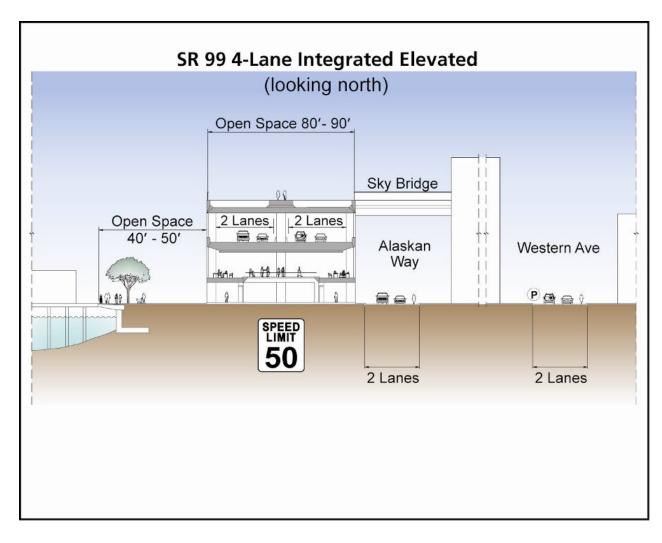


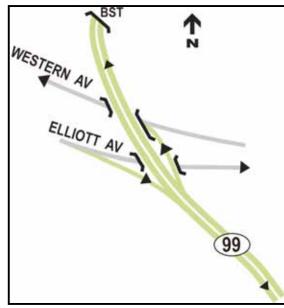
### Scenario D: Four-lane elevated



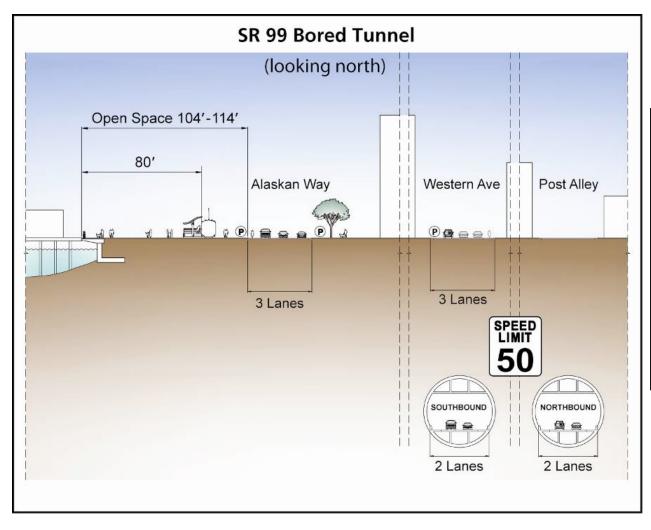


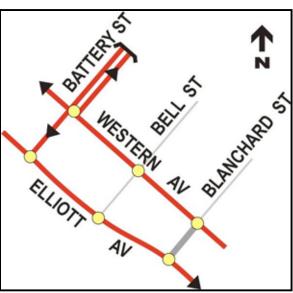
### Scenario E: Four-lane integrated elevated



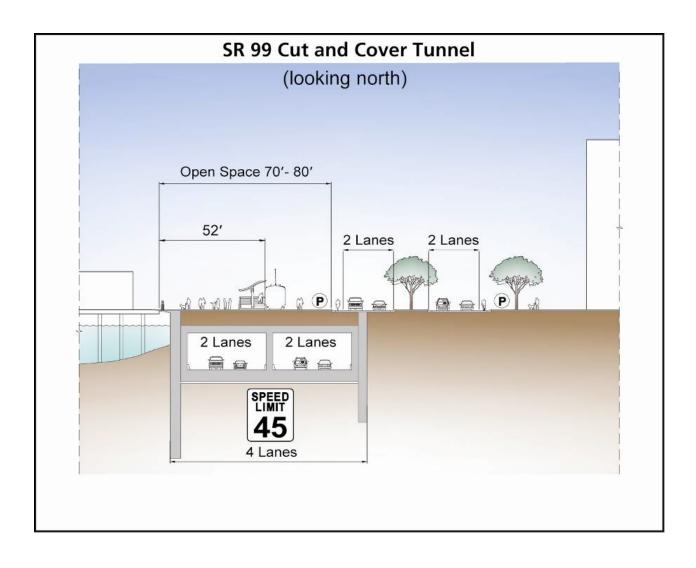


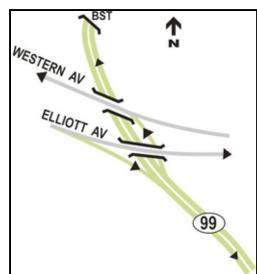
### Scenario F: Four-lane bypass tunnel



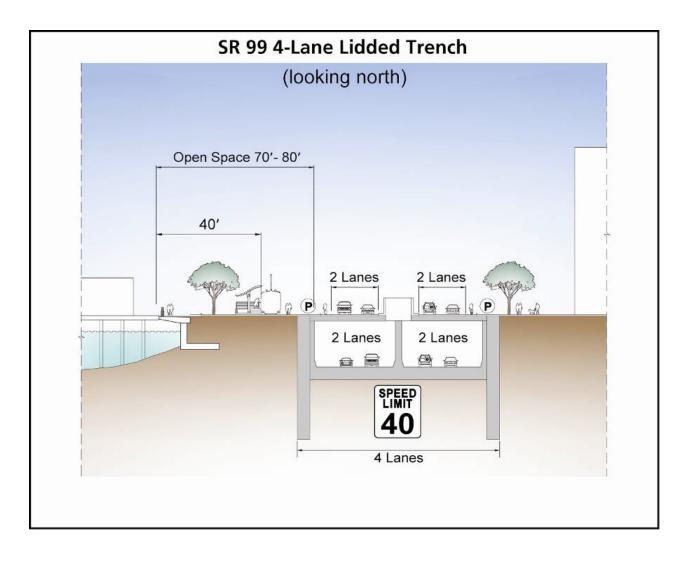


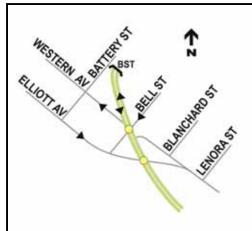
#### Scenario G: Four-lane cut-and-cover tunnel





#### Scenario H: Four-lane lidded trench





#### Initial evaluation results

### Guiding Principle #1 Improve public safety

Seismic

### **Guiding Principle #4**

Enhance Seattle's waterfront, downtown and adjacent neighborhoods

- Shading and views
- Historic resources
- Waterfront transit access

#### **Guiding Principle #5**

Create solutions that are fiscally responsible

Design life

#### **Guiding Principle #6**

Improve the health of the environment

- Stormwater
- Nearshore habitat

#### Travel model evaluation results

**Guiding Principle #2:** Provide efficient movement of people and goods now and in the future.

- All of the scenarios accommodate travel growth through 2015.
- Today there are approximately 1.7 million person trips traveling within, to, from, or through the Center City each day.
- Regardless of what happens, person trips increase to 2 million by 2015.
- Scenarios with a bypass provide an additional route for person trips through the Center City, serving up to 8% more through person trips compared to surface scenarios.
- The number of Center City person trips does not change significantly among the scenarios.
- Through person trips for any scenario are a small percentage of all person trips on Center City facilities.

Travel model evaluation results (continued)

#### What did we learn about peak period travel times for general purpose traffic?

- Those vehicles that rely on the Alaskan Way Viaduct today to travel through downtown will be most affected regardless of the scenario.
- Peak period I-5 operations are comparable under all the 2015 scenarios. Improvements proposed for I-5 are able to handle some growth in travel, with peak travel times only slightly longer than today.
- The systems approach makes a difference in managing travel times for trips to the Center City.

### Travel model evaluation results (continued)

#### What did we learn about peak period travel times for transit?

- If we improve transit in key Center City markets, people will ride it. Transit plays a vital role in all scenarios. For some trips, transit is as fast as vehicle trips.
- There are approximately 196,000 transit trips within, to, and from and through the center city each day. This will increase to 274,000 trips in the 2015 Base scenario.
- Future transit travel times with the systems improvements become more competitive with vehicle trips.

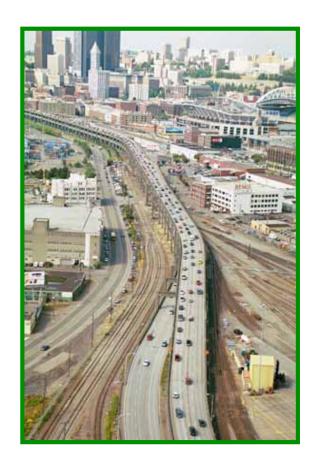
#### What did we learn about freight travel times?

- The routes used by freight are retained in all of the scenarios. All the scenarios add features to improve freight travel.
- The addition of numerous signalized intersections for surface scenarios adds time for through trucks, as they are subject to potential stop and go operation.
- Freight served by the SR 99 corridor is most impacted by the removal of the viaduct.

### **Next steps**

- November 2008 Central waterfront scenario evaluation
- December 2008 Central waterfront recommendation to executives
- May 2009 Start of S. Holgate to S. King Street construction
- Fall 2009 I-5 variable speed safety project construction
- Fall 2009 Start of Battery Street Tunnel upgrades

## Alaskan Way Viaduct and Seawall Replacement Program







Follow our progress: www.alaskanwayviaduct.org

### Questions